

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
Under the Management of
MILES WILLIAMSON, GARNELL and MUSGROVE.
Lessee Mr. Sam'l. Lewis.
Treasurer Mr. Geo. L. Goodman.
General Manager Mr. H. G. Vincent.
Mr. CHARLES WARNER
SYDNEY.

The S. M. Herald says:—
"THERE CAN BE BUT ONE OPINION of the realistic excellence of Mr. Warner's characterization."

The DAILY TELEGRAPH says:—
"THE STRONGEST TEMPERANCE PLAY EVER STAGED. ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE SCENES THE STAGE HAS EVER KNOWN. Mr. Warner's labours are second to none. His moral influence can scarcely be overrated."

The ECHO says:—
"MORE POTENT IN THE CONDEMNATION OF AN EVIL THAN THE ANATHEMA OF THE PULPIT IS THE POWERFUL ACTING OF A GREAT ARTIST."

The STAR says:—
"Mr. Warner's Company becomes a piece of reality the like of which has never been before seen on the STAGE."

The SUNDAY TIMES says:—
"The triumph of the temperance cause. A THOUSAND DRUNKARDS MIGHT REFORM OR BE REFORMED."

The TELEGRAPH says:—
"THE ACTOR SHOULD BE SUBSIDIZED BY EVERY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN THE WORLD. Young and old alike can profit by the lesson the play teaches."

The Managers have much pleasure in announcing that the eminent London Actor:

Mr. CHARLES WARNER
will appear
EVERY EVENING AT A QUARTER TO EIGHT, THROUGHOUT THE PRESENT SEASON, as
in the late Chas. Reade's version of Zola's "L'Assommoir," entitled
DRINK, DRINK, DRINK,

supported by the full strength of Williamson, Garner, and
Her Majesty's Dramatic Company.

NEW and REALISTIC SCENERY
by
GEORGE GORDON and
JNO. BRUNTON.

CHILDREN IN ARMS NOT ADMITTED.

Prices: 4s, 5s, and 6s.

Tickets for all performances at Eustace's Hotel. Box
Plans open at 10.30 a.m. to 10.45 p.m.

Manager for Mr. Warner, Mr. R. N. JONES.

THEATRE ROYAL.
THE PULPIT AND THE STAGE.

By a Clergyman.

Talk about temperance, lectures and addresses. I HAVE HEARD MANY HUNDREDS, and have, as a rule, sympathised with all that has been said. But I NEVER HEARD ANY TO EQUAL MR. WARNER'S REPORT OF last night. Doubt and gloom were cast over the audience, and I am sure, if I am not mistaken, the play "drink" will do more real good in Melbourne than their mission did."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessons and Manager P. E. Hincks
General Manager Harry Friedman
Dinner J. J. Smith

TO-NIGHT, Saturday, 3rd WEEK
Positively the last time of the present programme.

TO-MORROW, Saturday, 4th WEEK
still pursuing its prosperous course.

The public cheerfully come up smiling, and at every performance
PACK THE HALL TO THE ROOF.

THE MOST UNIQUE AND REFINED ENTERTAINMENT IN EXISTENCE.

THEATRE ROYAL SPECIALTY COMPANY
(who in their respective lines are pronounced by Press and Public
to be unequalled).

In every department above:

HISCOCK'S FEDERAL MINISTRIES,
TO-NIGHT! NEW ATTRACTION! TO-NIGHT.
STARTLING NOVELTIES! SURPRISING.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

HUGH DENTON, FREDERIC BROOK, RONAN, IN AN ENTITLED NEW ACT
ARTHUR SULLIVAN THE GREAT MARVEL
ETHEL SILVERA THE GREAT MARVEL.

NEW! EVERYTHING IN FIRST PART! NEW
TWO! NEW END MEN! TWO!

ARTHUR SULLIVAN, his first appearance in Melbourne here,
his first appearance with this Company.

Prices—4s, 5s, and 6s. Box plan at Nicholson's.

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN,
A Native of Germany.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN SYDNEY

THE MOST REMARKABLE LECTURER
that ever visited the colonies, and whose success in Melbourne and Adelaide has been unequalled.

T. C. A. HALL,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th and 7th,
the fascinating Lecturer,
HOMES AND HAUNTS OF JESUS
HOMES AND HAUNTS OF JESUS
HOMES AND HAUNTS OF JESUS.

For synopses see to-morrow's paper.

The lecturer, with the ladies and gentlemen who assist her, will
be dressed in Oriental costumes.

At the opening Lecture
The Rev. Dr. JEFFERIE will preside.

PLANS OF SEATS ARE NOW OPEN
at Nicholson's.

Reserved Seats, 4s; Unreserved and Balcony, 2s 6d.
Seats and tickets at Nicholson's. Commence at 6.

R. E. SMITH,
GRAND CRYSTAL PALACE
SKATING RINK.

NEXT TO OPERA HOUSE, YORK-STREET,
OPEN EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON, and EVENING;
THE MOST FASHIONABLE RINK IN THE CITY.

Grand Crystal Palace. Box office open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Conductor, Mr. Geo. Vandy.

SECOND GRAND CARNIVAL, WEDNESDAY, 8th August.

The decorations and appointments have been erected at immense expense. Grand Special Attractions.

First Grand Skating Rink, Mr. J. R. BROWN, 8th August.

Ladies and gentlemen intending to take part in the Grand March will kindly send in their names to the Manager. Fancy Costumes are now obtainable from the Manager.

See to-morrow's paper.

THE MOST GIANTIC CARNIVAL
ever witnessed in Australia.

LOOK OUT FOR TUESDAY'S PAPERS.

Do not fail to witness this wonderful sight, never attempted by any with proprietors in the world. Created by the best artists in the colonies.

The whole will be produced in a style in which expense has not been spared.

GRACE, GRANDEUR, and BRILLIANTY.

We have taken the lead of any Carnival held in the Australian Colonies.

THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED
in any Rink in the world.

SESSIONS: Morning, 10 to 12. Ladies and children Free. Afternoon, 1.30 to 3. Ladies for Sale or Hire.

A LARGE and EXPERIENCED STAFF of INSTRUCTORS
especially engaged.

Boxes and Season Tickets can now be obtained on application to the Manager.

NOTICE.—The Managers reserve the right to REFUSE
ADMISSION TO ANY OBJECTIONABLE PERSON.

Cards of admission for next Grand Skating Carnival: With
skates, 5s; spectators, 2s.

Tickets can now be obtained from the Manager, and of Messrs. F. and J. Williams, 100 Pitt-street, early application necessary, or only limited time will be given.

ALFRED WEYBORG, Sales Manager.

CITY SKATING RINK.
OLD MASONIC HALL, YORK-STREET.

Opened Every Evening, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.

EVERY EVENING, on the Invincible Wire.

NEAR MONDAY! THE RETURN CHAIR! (NEAR MONDAY)

NEXT MONDAY! POLO MATCH! (NEAR MONDAY)

AUGUST 6. v. CHINESE RINK. (AUGUST 6.)

This promises to be the most exciting ever seen.

Skating as usual.

Best Skating Rink in the world.

CARLTON ATHLETIC GROUND.

PEDESTRIANS are reminded that the ENTRANCE for the Sixth HURDLE RACE and 300 YARDS FLAT RACE, to be run on MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1888, is now CLOSING POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT with the last race, at 10 p.m.

G. N. WARD, Secretary.

THE NATATORIUM.
THE NATATORIUM is now open for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

HOURS: LADIES—Every Day, EXCEPTING Saturday and Sunday, from 5 a.m. to 12 m. GENTLEMEN—Every Day, EXCEPTING Saturday and Sunday, from 12 m. to 6 p.m.

SATURDAYS, from 1 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, from 12 m. to 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

ENTRANCE FEE: LADIES, 2s; GENTLEMEN, 3s.

SWIMMING BATHS: Ladies, single bath, 1s; 2d; 3d; 4d; Girls (under 18 years of age), 1s; Boys (under 12 years of age), 1s; Boys (12 to 18 years), 2s; Boys (18 to 21 years), 3s; Boys (21 to 25 years), 4s.

SEASON TICKETS: LADIES, 10s; GENTLEMEN, 15s.

HOLD-TICKETS: LADIES, 1s; 2s; 3s; 4s; 5s; 6s; 7s; 8s; 9s; 10s; 11s; 12s; 13s; 14s; 15s; 16s; 17s; 18s; 19s; 20s; 21s; 22s; 23s; 24s; 25s; 26s; 27s; 28s; 29s; 30s; 31s; 32s; 33s; 34s; 35s; 36s; 37s; 38s; 39s; 40s; 41s; 42s; 43s; 44s; 45s; 46s; 47s; 48s; 49s; 50s; 51s; 52s; 53s; 54s; 55s; 56s; 57s; 58s; 59s; 60s; 61s; 62s; 63s; 64s; 65s; 66s; 67s; 68s; 69s; 70s; 71s; 72s; 73s; 74s; 75s; 76s; 77s; 78s; 79s; 80s; 81s; 82s; 83s; 84s; 85s; 86s; 87s; 88s; 89s; 90s; 91s; 92s; 93s; 94s; 95s; 96s; 97s; 98s; 99s; 100s.

SWIMMING BATHS: LADIES, single bath, 1s; 2d; 3d; 4d; Girls (under 18 years of age), 1s; Boys (under 12 years of age), 1s; Boys (12 to 18 years), 2s; Boys (18 to 21 years), 3s; Boys (21 to 25 years), 4s.

SEASON TICKETS: LADIES, 10s; GENTLEMEN, 15s.

HOLD-TICKETS: LADIES, 1s; 2s; 3s; 4s; 5s; 6s; 7s; 8s; 9s; 10s; 11s; 12s; 13s; 14s; 15s; 16s; 17s; 18s; 19s; 20s; 21s; 22s; 23s; 24s; 25s; 26s; 27s; 28s; 29s; 30s; 31s; 32s; 33s; 34s; 35s; 36s; 37s; 38s; 39s; 40s; 41s; 42s; 43s; 44s; 45s; 46s; 47s; 48s; 49s; 50s; 51s; 52s; 53s; 54s; 55s; 56s; 57s; 58s; 59s; 60s; 61s; 62s; 63s; 64s; 65s; 66s; 67s; 68s; 69s; 70s; 71s; 72s; 73s; 74s; 75s; 76s; 77s; 78s; 79s; 80s; 81s; 82s; 83s; 84s; 85s; 86s; 87s; 88s; 89s; 90s; 91s; 92s; 93s; 94s; 95s; 96s; 97s; 98s; 99s; 100s.

SWIMMING BATHS: LADIES, single bath, 1s; 2d; 3d; 4d; Girls (under 18 years of age), 1s; Boys (under 12 years of age), 1s; Boys (12 to 18 years), 2s; Boys (18 to 21 years), 3s; Boys (21 to 25 years), 4s.

SEASON TICKETS: LADIES, 10s; GENTLEMEN, 15s.

HOLD-TICKETS: LADIES, 1s; 2s; 3s; 4s; 5s; 6s; 7s; 8s; 9s; 10s; 11s; 12s; 13s; 14s; 15s; 16s; 17s; 18s; 19s; 20s; 21s; 22s; 23s; 24s; 25s; 26s; 27s; 28s; 29s; 30s; 31s; 32s; 33s; 34s; 35s; 36s; 37s; 38s; 39s; 40s; 41s; 42s; 43s; 44s; 45s; 46s; 47s; 48s; 49s; 50s; 51s; 52s; 53s; 54s; 55s; 56s; 57s; 58s; 59s; 60s; 61s; 62s; 63s; 64s; 65s; 66s; 67s; 68s; 69s; 70s; 71s; 72s; 73s; 74s; 75s; 76s; 77s; 78s; 79s; 80s; 81s; 82s; 83s; 84s; 85s; 86s; 87s; 88s; 89s; 90s; 91s; 92s; 93s; 94s; 95s; 96s; 97s; 98s; 99s; 100s.

SWIMMING BATHS: LADIES, single bath, 1s; 2d; 3d; 4d; Girls (under 18 years of age), 1s; Boys (under 12 years of age), 1s; Boys (12 to 18 years), 2s; Boys (18 to 21 years), 3s; Boys (21 to 25 years), 4s.

SEASON TICKETS: LADIES, 10s; GENTLEMEN, 15s.

HOLD-TICKETS: LADIES, 1s; 2s; 3s; 4s; 5s; 6s; 7s; 8s; 9s; 10s; 11s; 12s; 13s; 14s; 15s; 16s; 17s; 18s; 19s; 20s; 21s; 22s; 23s; 24s; 25s; 26s; 27s; 28s; 29s; 30s; 31s; 32s; 33s; 34s; 35s; 36s; 37s; 38s; 39s; 40s; 41s; 42s; 43s; 44s; 45s; 46s; 47s; 48s; 49s; 50s; 51s; 52s; 53s; 54s; 55s; 56s; 57s; 58s; 59s; 60s; 61s; 62s; 63s; 64s; 65s; 66s; 67s; 68s; 69s; 70s; 71s; 72s; 73s; 74s; 75s; 76s; 77s; 78s; 79s; 80s; 81s; 82s; 83s; 84s; 85s; 86s; 87s; 88s; 89s; 90s; 91s; 92s; 93s; 94s; 95s; 96s; 97s; 98s; 99s; 100s.

SWIMMING BATHS: LADIES, single bath, 1s; 2d; 3d; 4d; Girls (under 18 years of age), 1s; Boys (under 12 years of age), 1s; Boys (12 to 18 years), 2s; Boys (18 to 21 years), 3s; Boys (21 to 25 years), 4s.

SEASON TICKETS: LADIES, 10s; GENTLEMEN, 15s.

LAW REPORT.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

DECLARATION OF INABILITY TO PAY.

William Bush of Waratah, brickmaker. Declaration made on the 1st instant.

REGISTRATION ORDERS.

Henry Edward Appleton, of Piper's Flat, miner. Mr. A. Morris, official assignee.

Ernest Rover, of 41, George-street, Redfern, produce merchant. Mr. L. T. Lloyd, official assignee.

Samuel Schofield, of Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, butcher. Mr. E. M. Smith, official assignee.

John Morrow, of Tingle, near Inverell, stonemason. George Ward, of Tingle, miner. Petition to be heard on the 27th instant.

DISTRICT COURT.—THURSDAY.

(Before His Honour Judge WILKINSON.)

UNPENDED CASE.

In the case of Farren and Co. v. Boyd, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff for £500 10s. There being no appearance of the papers and documents as Dr. Boyd, the amount claimed was for goods sold and delivered.

No. 2 District Court.—(Before His Honour Judge Dowling.)

ABRAHAM V. SUMMERFIELD.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

SMITH V. HEDSON BROTHERS.

Mr. Sly, instructed by Mr. G. J. Sly, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Gibson, instructed by Mr. J. A. Dowling, for the defendants. This was an action brought by Messrs. R. Smith, contractor, against Hudson Brothers, and Co., for the sum of £100, for the execution by defendants of a distress warrant, which it was alleged by the plaintiff was obtained under a false and unfounded claim to enforce payment of a certain debt then alleged to be due from the plaintiff to the defendants. It appeared that the defendants had one time indentured a servant in the sum of £6 15s., of which £2 10s. was paid and £4 10s. was due. The balance was sued for. A verdict obtained for the plaintiff for £4 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

FORSH V. R. REDGATE.

This was a claim for £20, for goods sold and delivered by M. C. J. F. Forsh, furniture dealer, of William-street, to Richard Redgate, of Forest Lodge, and there being no appearance on behalf of the defendant, a verdict was given for the full amount.

MAGDEMOTT V. MARSHALL.

Mr. Hogg, instructed for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bateman, instructed by Mr. Greenwood, for the defendant. This was an action for the recovery of the sum of £19 10s., for commission charged on him by Francis McDermott, the plaintiff, by Elizabeth Marshall, the defendant. It was shown in evidence that the plaintiff had negotiated with Mr. McDermott for a loan of £300, and that when the money was forthcoming she refused to take it up. After hearing a portion of the evidence the case was allowed to stand over till 10 o'clock to-day.

WARE V. LADURIGAN.

Mr. McGarvey, instructed by Messrs. Curtis and Barry, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Moore, for the defendant. This was an action, in which Allen Ware, plaintiff, sought to recover from Patrick Ladurigan the sum of £100, damage for breach of agreement. After hearing evidence, his Honor gave a verdict for the defendant.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—THURSDAY.

(Before His Honour Mr. Justice BOSTON.)

MR. W. H. COFFEY prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

ABENT JURORS.

The following were each fined £3 for non-attendance as jurors:—George Pile, auctioneer, Wardell-street, Petersham; H. W. Bodigan, wool-skin-dresser, Great Broughton-street; John G. Robson, of 10, Denison-street, Waterloo; G. W. Nisbett, William-street, Kingscross; John Ellen, 23, Jamison-street; H. J. Japp, Boyd's Charles, sailor, builder, Leichhardt-street, Redfern; A. M. Hand, Dulwich-street, Petersham.

MALICIOUS WOUNDING.

A young man named Richard C. Day was indicted on a charge of maliciously wounding Police-constable James Rourke. A second count was that he had committed an offence against the officer, and a third, that he had assaulted him with a stick. The constable, who was unfeared, pleaded not guilty. It appeared that on the night of the 29th April, at a disturbance took place in Evans-street, Balmain, where Constable Rourke was on duty. The officer proceeded along the thoroughfare and found a group of larrikinish persons, when he arrested one of them, James J. Smith. Whilst conveying him to the lockup, the remainder of the gang followed, calling out, "Don't go, don't go." By this time Constable Black had put in an appearance, and he and Rourke urged Cody, who appeared to be to one of the ring-leaders in the disturbance, to go home. The latter refused to go away, and Mr. Morris, who was trying to put the hands off on Steele, it was alleged that Cody made an attempt to release the prisoner. Rourke thereupon let the man go, and engaged in a struggle with Cody, a latter threw the officer and ran upon him. The first man took place upon a road which had been broken, and it was stated that Cody picked up some of the metal and struck Rourke on the head with it. The prisoner Cody was ultimately apprehended and locked up. In the meantime Rourke had been taken to a "carri" surgery, where his injuries, which consisted of a cut over the right eye and a cut on the left, were attended to. The surgeon gave evidence to the effect that he was near the eye was not very dangerous; he thought that it was caused by the constable having fallen on a stone. Several witnesses were examined for the defence. The prisoner declined to make any statement. His Honor, in summing up, said it was his duty to call the attention of the jury, especially to this offence, as it was sometimes too little importance was attached to matters of the kind. The peace of the community depended to a large extent upon the proper conduct of the police, and upon the police being strict in their duty. The court was told that he might term the offence of larrikinism, and those who congregate in our streets and used obscene language, and in other ways make it an unwelcome thing for our female population to walk through them. A man should be punished. After deliberating for three hours the jury found him guilty, but both constables. It was said that the accused had previously been convicted of assaulting and resisting the police. His Honor said it should be known that young men would not be allowed to set themselves up as law to the law and its officers; such a thing would not be allowed in this country. The court was told that he had committed his offence for the sake of the town, his master had been paid £100 for a month. There were also a number of drunkards, in each of which cases the usual penalty was inflicted. Mr. G. W. F. Addison presided in the court. The prisoner was remanded for trial at the Supreme Court.

LAW NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT.—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

Before His Honour Mr. Justice BOSTON.

INTERPLEADER.—Curry v. Mahon. Mahon claimant; Muriagh v. Lanigan. Sullivan claimant; Ivey v. Benjamin. Austin v. Clegg. The court adjourned to the following day.

COURT.—Joves v. Nash. McDermott v. Marshall (part heard); John Dennis, false pretences; John R. Neale, breaking and entering (three charges); and William Smith, indecent assault.

POLICE.

Mr. Detichay, D.S.M., disposed of the business in the Charge division of the CENTRAL POLICE COURT yesterday morning, and Mr. Benjamin Lee, D.S.M., dealt with a number of cases in the Summons Court. Edward Wall, 27, described as a house-breaker, charged with having burgled a house, and was remanded for trial at the Supreme Court.

JOSEPH FISHER, of 10, Pitt-street, was remanded on a charge of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and was remanded with his wife, who was unfeared, pleaded not guilty. It appeared that on the 29th April, at a disturbance took place in Pitt-street, Fisher, who was on duty, arrested one of the gang, James J. Smith. Whilst conveying him to the lockup, the remainder of the gang followed, calling out, "Don't go, don't go." By this time Constable Black had put in an appearance, and he and Rourke urged Cody, who appeared to be to one of the ring-leaders in the disturbance, to go home. The latter refused to go away, and Mr. Morris, who was trying to put the hands off on Steele, it was alleged that Cody made an attempt to release the prisoner. Rourke thereupon let the man go, and engaged in a struggle with Cody, a latter threw the officer and ran upon him. The first man took place upon a road which had been broken, and it was stated that Cody picked up some of the metal and struck Rourke on the head with it. The prisoner Cody was ultimately apprehended and locked up. In the meantime Rourke had been taken to a "carri" surgery, where his injuries, which consisted of a cut over the right eye and a cut on the left, were attended to. The surgeon gave evidence to the effect that he was near the eye was not very dangerous; he thought that it was caused by the constable having fallen on a stone. Several witnesses were examined for the defence. The prisoner declined to make any statement. His Honor, in summing up, said it was his duty to call the attention of the jury, especially to this offence, as it was sometimes too little importance was attached to matters of the kind. The peace of the community depended to a large extent upon the proper conduct of the police, and upon the police being strict in their duty. The court was told that he might term the offence of larrikinism, and those who congregate in our streets and used obscene language, and in other ways make it an unwelcome thing for our female population to walk through them. A man should be punished. After deliberating for three hours the jury found him guilty, but both constables. It was said that the accused had previously been convicted of assaulting and resisting the police. His Honor said it should be known that young men would not be allowed to set themselves up as law to the law and its officers; such a thing would not be allowed in this country. The court was told that he had committed his offence for the sake of the town, his master had been paid £100 for a month. There were also a number of drunkards, in each of which cases the usual penalty was inflicted. Mr. G. W. F. Addison presided in the court. The prisoner was remanded for trial at the Supreme Court.

ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL OFFENCE.

Robert Quigley, a man of about 35 years of age, was arraigned on a charge of having committed a criminal offence upon Noah Prichard Quigley. The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Smylie, pleaded not guilty. Quigley is married to the present wife, and was charged with having committed the offence at Ultimo. The offence was alleged to have been committed on the night of Saturday, the 14th of July last. The prosecutor, who is about 22 years of age, is deaf and almost speechless, and her answers were conveyed to the court by a companion named Harry G. Green. The jury, after being absent for about two hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was discharged.

ALLEGED MURDER.

The case of Robert Howell, charged with murder, which was set down for hearing yesterday, will be taken the first thing on Friday morning.

The Court ruled at 7.30 p.m.

METROPOLITAN QUARTER SESSIONS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.

(Before His Honour Mr. District Court Judge FORBES.)

Mr. G. H. Pithardings prosecuted on behalf of the Crown.

JUDGMENT FINED.

James Charles Bear, William Pidcock, James Harris, Herbert Edwards, and Philip Abramson, who had been summoned as jurors and failed to attend, were each fined £10.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Francis Feringa pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with attempting to commit suicide on the 1st of May. Accused was bound over the sum of £20 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months, and to appear before the Court when called upon.

LARCENY.

Frederick Saunders was indicted on a charge of stealing of articles of wearing apparel, on the 1st of May. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was remanded for sentence.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Peter Jones Hughe pleaded guilty to three counts of an indictment charging him with embezzling one watch-chain, the property of one watch, also one watch and chain, the property of

William Augustus Lakes and another, by whom prisoner was employed as a clerk. He was remanded for sentence.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Arthur Clarke, a young man, 18 years of age, was arraigned on a charge of stealing from the dwelling-house of Mary O'Neill, a box containing a number of articles of jewellery, the property of Isaac Tumpowski. Prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded not guilty. According to the evidence, he had been staying at the prisoner's house, native of Tipperary, Ireland, and lived with his wife at Gordon, Lane Cove; he was a man of intemperate habits: on Tuesday, shortly after his arrival, he was carrying into the house and put to bed a box of articles of jewellery, two boxes, two sets of studs, all of which he valued at about £100. He subsequently communicated with the police, and prisoner was arrested some time afterwards when trying to pawn one of the watches, and on being searched several pawn tickets for various articles of jewellery were found in his possession. Accused gave to the jury that the property was given to him by another youth, a son, from whom he was to receive a percentage on the sale. His Honor informed the prisoner that he had rendered himself liable to a sentence of seven years' imprisonment, but taking his youth and the fact that the property was his, his Honor recommended that he would not inflict the full punishment allowed by law, but sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Joseph Hassett, an elderly man, was arraigned on a charge of stealing two boots, the property of George Jones, on the 23rd of May. Prisoner, who entered a plea of "not guilty," was to the effect that prisoner had been employed by Hassett to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant responsible to him for the balance of £24 15s. 6d. After hearing evidence of the delivery of the goods and the facts of the mortgage and sale to him, the plaintiff was remitted with costs.

ALLEGED LARCENY AND ROBBERY.

Mr. Lewis Leyv appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fawcett for the defendant. This was a claim for the sum of £250, for the delivery of furniture on the time-payment system by Abraham and Summerfield to Robert Kingsley, late of Mount Victoria. It was shown by the evidence that the furniture was supplied in the usual way, and that Kingsley disappeared without paying it off. After his disappearance Mr. R. L. Summerfield, of 10, Parramatta-road, Summer Hill, who held a bill of sale over Kingsley's effects, sold them. The plaintiff now sought to make the defendant

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

The first forfeits for the H. R. C. County Purse and the Grand Handicap, and two on Wednesday, and considerable losses have been made, but the withdrawals have been proportionately light. Out of the 82 nominations for the County Purse, 65 have cried content, and 6 out of the 82 entered for the Grand Handicap remain in. The lists are published elsewhere in this issue.

The chestnut mare Fairy, by Beadman from Fairy, distinguished herself in the trials of the Richmond River Turf Club at Casino, on Wednesday and Thursday, by winning the double— the Casino and Turf Club Handicaps.

The following jockeys were fined for disobeiences at the post at the trials and in the meeting of the Sydney Driving Park Club, Maitland, on Saturday:—In the Walter Handicap, Kuhn, 55; M. Mann, Barker, and Cohn, 51; each;— Maiden Trot: Hackett, 22; Handicap Galloway Race: Lindley, and the rider of The Nile, 21; each; and in the Maiden Trot, the rider of the Harrowdale, 55. In the Walter Handicap, Griffin and Cohn were fined 10s. each for being late at the post, and J. Gardiner had to pay 2/- for late scratching of Jack for the same offence.

The settlement of accounts over the August meeting of the Tattersalls Club took place at Tattersalls' rooms, and passed off satisfactorily.

The Maitland Turf Club are in the field with a well arranged and liberal programme for their Spring meeting, which has been fixed for October 24 and 25. Half a dozen events are to be run on the following day. The total sum to be distributed in stakes amounts to £420, and the principal handicaps are the Wellington Handicap of 100s. and the Town Plate of 80s. raps.

Advices from Newcastle state that the racecourse Males and Barges have arrived from the northern district, and are to be used for the preparation for racing events on the local course. Maitland distinguished himself at the annual meeting of the Narrabri Jockey Club by securing three events and as he is engaged in the meeting of the Newcastle Jockey Club, which takes place next week, he should again give a good account of himself.

THE SYDNEY DRIVING PARK CLUB, Limited. President, Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G.; vice-president, Mr. J. H. Ward, M.L.A.; directors, Messrs. W. Fraser Martin, M.L.A., William Harris, William Lloyd, W. L. Davis, M.L.A., and W. P. Judge; Messrs. W. H. Miller, W. F. Skinner, and W. L. Davis, M.L.A.; timkeepers, Mr. F. Skinner; hon. starter, Mr. J. H. Laycock; clerk of the course, Mr. J. Ashworth; secretary, Mr. F. R. Morley.

The second supplementary trotting and race meeting, under the management of the Sydney Driving Park Club, Limited, was held on the grand stand at the Tattersalls Club, Moore Park, yesterday afternoon, and was witnessed by upwards of 2000 people, including a fair sprinkling of ladies. Better weather could not have been desired, and the improved arrangements on the ground were well appreciated. The improvements effected since the last meeting include a commodious structure situated at the western end of the paddock, comprising a jockeys' room, weighing room, and secretary's office; suitable accommodation for the Press, officials, and the operations of the Refreshment Room, having been added to the building for them, the occupants of the grandstand were relieved of the noise and crush that hitherto prevailed at that vicinity. Mr. J. H. Laycock acted as starter, but his efforts in that capacity may certainly be classed among the worst to which racers have been treated for some time past. The trotting was a good affair, and the horses were well supported, but little goes down there.

The betting on the H. R. C. Grand National meeting is still very quiet. To-day Nahua was backed for the Handicap at 100 to 14 and 10 to 15 to the extent of a few hundred only.

THE TURF.—
Days of Old, 1st 11b.; Fairy, 7st. 11b. Betting: Even on The Unknown, 6 to 4 v. Days of Old, 4 to 1 v. any other.

Days of Old and The Unknown made the running almost to the turn for home, when the former returned, and the favourite, drawing away, won by 4 lengths. First by 10 lengths for second place. Then came Fairy, Days of Old, St. Simon, and Horatio. Time, 1 minute 22 4/5 seconds.

(By TELEGRAPH.)
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HAWKSBUURY RACE CLUB.

SPRING MEETING.—RICHMOND, THURSDAY.

The following remain in after payment of first forfeit:—

COUNTY PURSE—1 mile.

st. lb. s. b. 9 Breda ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Aristedore ... 9 2 Southwester ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

The Queen ... 9 2 Southwester ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Parha ... 9 3 Master John ... 7st. 11b. ... 6 1/2

Mr. David A. Crichton said that more attention ought to be paid in New South Wales to the drying and canning of peaches, nectarines, and apricots, industries that are carried on extensively in the south of Europe and in America.

Two members of the other Governments were entertained at luncheon yesterday by the Victorian Ministry.

The total amount of Customs collected in Victoria during July was £291,814, being £8,129 over the estimate. The result was partly due to the heavy clearances prior to the budget speech.

The Melbourne City Council has presented an address to the G. W. of Victoria congratulating him upon the successful opening of the Exhibition.

Answerers are being made in Melbourne for the entertainment of the members of the Parliaments of Australasia visiting there.

The cable message to the Queen, despatched from the Melbourne Exhibition on Wednesday, was delivered in England in 30 minutes. It contained 111 words.

A detailed description, by our special reporter, of the New South Wales Court of the Melbourne Exhibition, speaks very highly of the arrangement and arrangement of the exhibits, and of the decoration.

The cats in the Louth district, both wild and tame, are reported to be dying in hundreds from a disease somewhat similar to rabid disease, only the rabbits are not affected by it.

A meeting at Clarence Town has passed a resolution that a protective policy is best suited to the advancement of the people of New South Wales.

The English Court has decided that the pension made by the Bank of Australasia to the family of the late Mr. E. S. Parkes is lawful, and has dismissed an action brought by shareholders against the bank to the master.

A large portion of the Mariposa's cargo was discharged yesterday by the vessel's own crew, and the goods were taken away by the consignees. There was no interference on the part of the labourers.

From correspondence which has taken place between the Steamship Owners' Association and the Seamen's Federation, it seems likely that more conciliatory steps may be adopted with regard to the present dispute.

At the meeting of the City Railway Extension League yesterday the draft of the monster petition to Parliament was adopted, and steps will now be taken to obtain signatures.

The annual report of the Randwick School of Arts shows that the amount in hand at the commencement of the official year was £32,849.9d., the expenditure amounted to £38,184. The number of books in the library was 732, and the number of members on the roll 58.

The report placed before the Sydney Jewish Education Board at its annual meeting last night, stated that the average number of pupils on the roll for the year was 250, and the average attendance 201, whilst the total number of children who presented themselves for instruction was 223. The treasurer's report exhibited a balance in hand of £108.

In relation to the double-headed maritime difficulty, which threatens to interfere so seriously with the comfort and welfare of the community, there is both good news and bad news. The good news is that a better feeling exists between the Steamship Owners' Association and the Federated Seamen's Union, which is leading to fresh negotiation, and may possibly result in a settlement of the dispute; the bad news is that war has been declared, so to speak, between the Union on the one side and the captain and owners of the Mariposa on the other. The favourable turn which things have taken in the contest between the Union and the Association is traceable to the conciliatory letter sent by the former body to the latter last week. Up to this point the communications received from the Union had been of a very uncompromising character, and a sort of ultimatum had been delivered. Although the Union did not retreat from its position in any way, the letter of the 31st July was so promising in its tone that the Association was induced to propose a consultation between the presidents of the two bodies, with the object of seeing whether it is not possible to arrive at some basis of arbitration. The suggestion has been accepted, and the meeting will take place to-day. Should a settlement of the difficulty arise out of this informal conference, the seamen will have the gratification of knowing that the happy result has been brought about by their moderation and good sense. In any case, they have done the right thing in dropping the harsh and dictatorial tone which characterised some of the correspondence. The differences between employers and employed are hard enough to arrange without either side throwing obstacles in the way by taking up an attitude of defiance.

In the case of the Mariposa the men have insisted upon having everything their own way, and have refused to make any concession, notwithstanding the difficult position in which the commander of the vessel has been placed. The outcome of this policy of aggression is resistance by the party installed, and present discomfiture, whatever may be the ultimate result, for the attacking party. The Seamen's Union refused to discharge cargo or coal the vessel unless the demands were complied with, but she has been unloaded or partly unloaded independently of them, and arrangements have been made to coal her with the same disregard of the prohibition laid upon the captain and owners by the Union. If this plucky action on the part of Captain HAWARD should end in the permanent defeat of the men, they will only have themselves to blame. Their demands were excessive and unreasonable; they drove their adversary to fight them with the best weapons he could lay his hands upon. Not only did the Union require that the Chinese crew now on board the Mariposa should be replaced by "Europeans," they insisted that a crew should be taken on board at this port, and put into the shoes of the Chinese as soon as the vessel arrived at San Francisco. They said, in point of fact, to the American owners of an American vessel—"You must not employ Chinese, and you must not employ men of your own nation; you must employ Sydney men, or at all events Australians." This is going to extremes. The contention that the Mariposa is an Australian vessel is based upon the fact that her owners are concerned in a postal contract with this colony, but the payment by the Government of New South Wales of a sum of money, not very large, for services rendered, does not make the Mariposa an Australian vessel. She is essentially an American vessel, and her owners in all fairness should be allowed to man her in America.

The harshness with which the Union has pressed its demands is also noticeable. It was known that the consignees of goods were being put to great trouble and annoyance by the delay in discharging cargo, and it was also known that there were exhibits for the Melbourne Exhibition on board, but not the smallest concession was made. Captain HAWARD asked that he might be allowed to discharge cargo with his men pending the receipt of an answer from the owners of the vessel, to whom the demands of the men had been submitted. The reply was a written warning that should any attempt be made to discharge the cargo by the crew or by non-union men all negotiations would from that time cease, and no member of an affiliated body would assist in coaling or doing any work to forward the ship's departure on this or any future occasion during the present mail contract. Against this dictation the captain of the Mariposa has rebelled, and lovers of fairplay will wish him well in the contest.

There can be no doubt that the Seamen's Union in this matter has gone too far. It has asked more than it was entitled to ask, and it will not receive the support of public opinion. For the present it has been repulsed. Possibly it may be able to renew the fight with more success, but in conflicts of this kind victories are sometimes more damaging than defeat. As pointed out in the statement of an American merchant published elsewhere, there is a growing trade between the United States and this colony, and if that trade is checked the many interests which are bound up in the Seamen's Federated Union would suffer. In this, as in the other questions which have lately been raised, the seamen would do well to remember that there are other interests to be considered as well as their own. The disputes which occur from time to time have, of course, a pounds, shillings, and pence basis, and too frequently the men are induced to take up an extreme position by the thought that the ship-owners are exacting too much from them, and are waxing rich in consequence. But, as a correspondent shows, it is the exception, not the rule, for steamship companies to pay dividends, and even when a dividend is paid the percentage is very moderate—far below the return which the trade-unionist gets from his building society. These facts are lost sight of by the men; they only see in the steamship owner the bloated capitalist who grinds the faces of the poor. The men have something to say in support of their case, no doubt, but they should not take it for granted that when demands are resisted or requests refused the ship-owners are only striving to make money at the expense of those whom they employ. What we would urge is that each party should be ready to consider the case of the other side as well as its own. Unless labour conferences are approached in this spirit, they might almost as well be left alone.

The bill introduced in the House of Commons by Sir ALEXANDER BORTWICK for the amendment of the law of libel was read a third time on the 27th June. The papers which have lately reached us report the proceedings in committee. It appears that the measure passed the second reading without any very elaborate discussion, but in committee many objections were taken to its provisions, and before it passed through it was considerably modified. The introducer of the bill is himself directly connected with the newspaper Press, and so also were most of the other members whose names appeared on the back of it. This fact was not allowed to pass unnoticed by its opponents, for the argument was used more than once that it was intended for the benefit of a class rather than for that of the public. The discussion in committee disclosed the existence of some amount of feeling against newspapers generally, or at any rate against the society journals in particular, and it seems possible that the publication by the latter of offensive personalities and gossip has tended to prejudice the cause of the Press generally by creating fear as to the possible consequences of any serious relaxation of the law of libel. On the other hand, if we are to credit some of the statements made by supporters of the bill—and the probabilities are in favour of their general accuracy—there are certainly two sides to this question. There are people who have suffered wrongfully at the hands of the newspapers. But the newspapers have themselves been outrageously victimised. The opinion of the Press in England has not been unanimous in support of this bill. One of the ablest of the weeklies has strongly opposed it. But journals like the *Spectator* are hardly exposed to the risks which are run in the ordinary course of business by journals conducted on different lines though of a perfectly legitimate character. It is not for the public interest that the freedom of the Press should be allowed to degenerate into license, or that encouragement should be afforded to reckless management. But although private interests are the first involved, it cannot be for the public interest in the long run that the law should suffer journalists to be exposed to undue liabilities and dangers.

The supporters of the bill have contended that its provisions would not enlarge the present freedom of the Press in matters of comment; neither, it is said, would they afford protection to libellous paragraphs in society papers. Its main object was to give greater security to the publication of reports, and to relieve the owners of newspapers from the danger of attack by promoters of speculative actions. How great that danger may be is not generally known. "One of the best things that could happen to some persons," said an hon. member, "was to have three or four inaccurate lines about them published in a newspaper. They would make it worth more to them than a Government annuity. He knew of one case in which 65 actions were brought by one person against as many newspapers for a report transmitted through Reuter's Agency, published with innocence of its intention, and with no malice whatever." Another member spoke of one newspaper which spent last year £2000 in small actions, although it won nearly all of them. "There were classes," he said, "who were perpetually on the watch for some error, and who then went to a class of attorneys always on the lookout for such matters." One case was referred to in which a solicitor had been struck off the rolls, and by a mistake of an official of the Court a news agency was led to identify another solicitor of the same name with the proceeding. This man proceeded to bring actions against 42 newspapers, and claimed damages to the amount of £180,000. It is true that these actions did not go to trial; but that was because the plaintiff died. Many actions of this sort are not tried, simply because the owners of the newspapers compromise them by private payment; but in this way it is said a persistent system of black-mailing has been called into existence. The question is whether abuses of this sort can be suppressed without depriving persons who suffer

real injury by the publication of false statements respecting them of means of redress. One object of the bill is to extend the protection that is given by the Act of 1881 to reports of public meetings. That protection does not cover reports of meetings of Boards of Guardians, School Boards, and other similar bodies. The reports of the county councils under the Local Government Bill would not, it is said, be protected by it. Reports of such meetings form a staple part of the news in provincial papers, and are undoubtedly matters of public interest. It is well known, however, that libellous matter may be uttered at such meetings, and if bona fide reports are not protected it almost necessarily follows that their value as means of conveying information to the public will suffer. The conductors of newspapers are subjected to a heavy responsibility in having to pay due regard to the claims of the public on one hand and to the risks of free reporting on the other. The question is not of the simplest. It is intended that to go much further than the Act of 1881 in protecting the reports of meetings would open the way to the holding of fictitious meetings for the purpose of giving currency through the Press to the slanderous and malicious utterances of men of straw. If the publication of reports of such meetings were absolutely protected the victims would be left without means of redress. But absolute protection is not required. It is a simpler thing for the conductor of a newspaper to determine whether a meeting is of such a character that it ought to be reported than to decide at a moment's notice as to what ought to be published, and what ought to be suppressed, in the reports of proceedings of recognised public bodies. In the light of experience it must be acknowledged that the free publication of Parliamentary reports is attended by risk to private interests. The risk, however, is overborne by a regard to the public interest in the proceedings of the Legislature; and there is force in the argument that the same principle should apply to the proceedings of other public bodies where there is clear evidence of public interest in the publication of reports. The original proposals of the bill under this head were considerably modified.

A clause by Mr. LABOUCHERE to enable a Judge in certain cases to require from a plaintiff security for the defendant's costs, and to stay proceedings until such security was given, was defeated by a small majority. In the bill originally this principle was intended to have a wide application; but that proposal having been lost the hon. member revised it within narrow limits with no better result. On the whole it is doubtful whether the bill in the form in which it passed the third reading offers much substantial advantage to the Press, or enough to repay the time and trouble spent in its discussion. So far as we can gather from the brief report of the proceedings in Committee, the risks to which newspaper proprietors in England are exposed will not be removed by it, although they may in some slight measure be mitigated.

With the full report before us of Mr. GOSCHEN's speech in reply to Mr. BADELOW'S motion for a larger recognition of colonial securities as investment stocks for trustees, we see that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took a very strong view of his duty to maintain the value of British Consols. He thinks, of course, that if the choice of trustees is extended to other securities the price of Consols will suffer—not perhaps that it will decline, but that it will not rise as it has done for some years past. "Certainly," he says, "it was his duty to look to the interests of the creditors of the State, and to point out that we must have regard to the tremendous demands which might yet be made upon the credit of the State, and that not in emergencies only, when a difference of 1 per cent. in the price of Consols was of importance to this country. Not only might we have to borrow in great emergencies, but there were occasions when the State ought to lend for many useful purposes." Against this theory of the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the *Economist* strongly protests, on the grounds that the British Government is not so weak as to require buttressing of such a character, but chiefly that it is neither justice nor morality to seek to uphold it by sacrificing the interests of widows and orphans, for whom the trustees ought to be permitted to invest in perfect security. Our contemporary, however, does not encourage investment of trust funds in colonial stocks, because the British Parliament has no power to limit the amount of their issue, which has hitherto been a rule determining the choice of trust stocks. That power we imagine is not likely to be given. In the development of the resources of these colonies by the construction of Government railways we may yet hope that there is room for a large expenditure of borrowed money. The colonies would probably be willing, in return for the power of securing trust investments, to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of British courts, but we may rest satisfied that they would never submit to the control of their borrowing powers. Whatever may be said against Mr. GOSCHEN's theory of his duty in maintaining the value of British credit, there is this to be said in its favour, that the cheaper he can borrow the better will it be for the great bulk of the people who have to pay the interest. It is undeniably the duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer to borrow as cheaply as he can. Here the theory is held by some that our Government ought to borrow in the colony to suit trustees, that we ought to issue 4 per cent when we can borrow in England under 3 per cent. In this respect, we may hope that Mr. GOSCHEN's view will be that of the Treasurers of the colony. And as to his unwillingness to give the colonies the benefit of fuller recognition for trust purposes, that will ultimately come. Against the disadvantage of non-recognition, colonial stocks are in value rapidly approaching Consols, and if the various Treasurers are moderate in their future borrowing, the intrinsic worth of our stocks will be still more manifest.

The tragedy at Blacktown, which has ended in death of both the unfortunate victim and the Chinaman who attacked him, excited more than ordinary attention from the fact that a European has been killed by a Chinese Sugar Company's workman. It will be laid for a distance of 750ft. the body of the workman being a circular pipe 45in. in diameter. The necessity for the syphon is occasioned by the depression in the land at the part of George-street indicated. Were the ordinary sewer system carried through the district named,

one of them is the unprovoked nature of the attack. So far as can be ascertained from the published statements, there appears to have been no adequate motive for the savage assault made by Mr. LOONG on his employer. Even if robbery was contemplated, the Chinaman, it would be thought, could have chosen a time when he was less likely to be interfered with. It is possible, of course, that the man had been brooding over some injury, fancied or real, and rushed upon his employer in a moment of frenzy. Chinamen, as a rule, are quiet and tractable when in the employment of Europeans, and the fact makes the surprise of this tragedy all the greater. The lesson to be drawn from the lamentable occurrence is not that the Chinese are a dangerous race, to be shunned by Europeans and kept in quarters of their own, but that human nature, whether the subject be European or Chinese, is an uncertain quantity. This outrage, coming so soon after the affair in Northern Queensland, in which a Malay "ran amuck" and killed three men, may cause some people to raise a new cry against the Chinese. It would be unreasonable to do anything of the kind. The murder is a shocking one, and necessarily excites horror and indignation; but it would be just as senseless to lay the blame upon the Chinese as it would be to say that the young men of New South Wales are vile because gross outrages are at times committed by some of them. It is, perhaps, a fortunate thing that this sad affair did not occur when the community was excited by discussions on the Chinese question. We have too good an opinion of the people of Sydney to think that the affair would have led to excesses such as were committed in Northern Queensland, but it might have embittered the controversy, and rendered it more difficult to legislate on the question. The Blacktown tragedy, we may hope, will now be considered and judged by itself.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1888.

THE CRITICAL POSITION OF EMIN BEY.

ADVANCE OF THE MAHDI.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.

Messengers who have arrived at Zanzibar from the interior state that the position of Emin Bey in April last was perilous, owing to the advance of the Mahdi. Emin Bey was making preparations to escape by way of the left bank of the Nile.

THE PARNELLITE INQUIRY.

THE AMENDMENTS BY THE OPPOSITION.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Goschen will move that the remainder of the amendments of the Opposition in the *Times* Charges Bill be put to the House forthwith.

It is understood that the debate on the motion for the second reading of the bill will be brought to a close to-morrow.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL CASE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS, AND AGENCY COMPANY V. SHORT.

THE APPEAL GRANTED WITH COSTS.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in the appeal case of the Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company (Limited) and another v. Short.

The appeal was granted with costs.

(This was an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales of October 27, 1887, refusing an application for rule nisi for new trial in an action of debt brought by the appellants against the respondent to recover 50 acres of land at Botany Bay. The appellants claimed to be entitled to a plot of ground at Botany Bay of which the respondent, Mr. Short, was in possession. The latter had given up the plot to the appellants in 1886, and the respondent had obtained it by a conveyance from the Rev. James Martin and a jury of four persons, in September, 1886, and a verdict was given for the respondent, the Chief Justice telling the jury that where any person went into possession of another's land, and exercised dominion over it with the intention of claiming it, and the actual exercise of dominion began to be made against the owner of the land, such running was never stopped unless and until the true owner took possession of the land, and that it was not necessary, as against the true owner, to show that any person had been in possession of the land for a period of 20 years. His Honor also laid down that at the expiration of 20 years, after the true owner had given up the land, as against the true owner, the latter's right of action was defeated, notwithstanding that there might not have been 20 years' possession as against him. The appellants moved for a rule for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, but the Supreme Court refused it, the Judges holding that the facts in the case did not show that the respondent had been in occupation of land adverse to the rightful owner more than 20 years ago and then abandoned it, and after the expiration of 20 years, during which the land was vacant, another person entered, the rightful owner could not maintain election against such other person. From this decision the present appeal was instituted.)

THE BATTEBURY BETROTHAL.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S SECRET REPORT.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.

The *Nouvelle Revue* publishes what it professes to be Prince Bismarck's secret report against the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg with the Princess Victoria, second daughter of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

In the report Prince Bismarck dwells strongly upon the unwise policy of offending the Czar of Russia.

H.M.S. DIAMOND RECALLED.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.

H.M.S. Diamond has been recalled from the Australian station.

(H.M.S. Diamond is present in Hobson's Bay, with Her Majesty's ships Nelson, Calliope, Lizard, and Rapid.)

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE PARKES PENSION VALIDATED.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

Judgment has been given in the action brought by Mr. Henderson, on behalf of several shareholders of the Bank of Australasia, to restrain the directors from granting a pension of £1500 for five years to the family of the late Mr. E. S. Parkes, manager of the Bank at Melbourne, who was killed in the Windsor railway accident last year. The Court decided that the grant was lawful, and gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AUCKLAND, THURSDAY.

On the motion for the House to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Walker, senior Opposition whip, moved that the Representation Act passed last session should not come into force till the next census in 1891. The amendment came upon the House by surprise, only a section of the Opposition having been consulted. The Premier announced that the Government would regard it as a no-confidence motion, and denounced it as a piece of low cunning on the part of the Opposition, who had made use of the Government to get the Tariff Bill passed. The debate is continuing.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

A lumper named John Thomas, residing at Glenelg, was killed by the 8 o'clock train from the Port as it entered the Glenelg station this morning. The unfortunate man walked straight in front of the engine, and before the train could be stopped he was knocked down by the engine. His right arm and leg were broken, and his head and body were badly maimed. Death was instantaneous.

TO PREVENT DISAPPOINTMENT.

The public are informed that it is only in the large houses of Wolfe's Scholastic that the bill would be placed. The agents report over 1500 having been sold.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

EULOGISTIC REFERENCES BY THE LONDON PRESS.

(BY CABLE, FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 2.
The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

NATURAL PRODUCTS OF THE COLONY.

A WALK ALONG THE AVENUE OF NATIONS.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.
The Exhibition to-day was visited by the Ministers and members of Parliament of the respective colonies who are at present in Melbourne. Sir John Robertson was also amongst the visitors. None of the vice-regal party attended. The attendance of the public numbered about 8000.

The Governor has received the following cable message from the Governor of Western Australia, Sir F. Napier-Broome:— "Heartily congratulations to yourself and Victoria on the opening of the Exhibition, which promises to be such a splendid success. Accounts received cause, if possible, additional regret that my duties and the great distress did not permit me to accept the invitation to be present."

The New South Wales Court, although still far from a state of completion, has been designed in such a way as to impress all visitors with the resources of the mother colony, and especially with her richness in minerals. No one can enter the Avenue of Nations without being impelled to inspect the court. The attractions of the court depend mainly upon the striking character of the exhibits ranged along the front of it. The decorations also play a very important part in the way of setting off the court as a whole. New South Wales owes a debt of gratitude to Victoria for the best of the best site to be found in any part of the imposing structure.

The main entrance to the Exhibition grounds is in Nicholson-street. The visitor having reached the centre of the great hall, naturally turns off into the Avenue of Nations, which leads in a northerly direction. To the right of him is the New South Wales Court. The first thing one is impressed with is the magnitude of the trophies which mark the western boundary of the New South Wales Court. Almost everyone pauses to examine a wonderful column of silver rising to a height of about 40ft. If there is a design or device in the whole of the international collections entitled to take premier position the column of silver is certainly that design. The base is composed of a large octagon furnished with cases in which are attractively arranged specimens of silver ore, together with ingots of the same metal, and of lead. Rising from the base is an octagonal pedestal, enriched with a cornice, and supporting the column, which is composed in character. From the foot of the column springs the Corinthian acanthus leaf, and above this is a section of fluting. Then comes the shaft, which is fluted, and is crowned by a Corinthian acanthus. The capital is ornamented with an egg and tongue moulding. The abacus is not there, but in its place there is a huge figure of Atlas stooping under the weight of a caryatid of silver. With the exception of the base, which is about 3ft. in height, the whole of the surface of the design has been produced in silvering, applied in such a way that the conception of an architect has been revealed in the execution of the work. The column is a monument which looks like a colossal piece of silversmith's work. The object of this striking design is to mark the wealth of the Broken Hill Silver-mines. The upper portion of the trophy represents in measurement the products of the mines since May, 1886, which amounts to 6,500,886oz., or 169 tons of fine silver. The column is flanked by copper and silver trophies built up of ingots and of ore.

Next comes the entrance to the second bay of the court, which is marked by a porch of Italian style of architecture. To the right and left respectively of this are collections of sunburst quartz from Adelong, and silver ore from the White Rock. Further north there is a huge pyramid formed of copper, ingots and ore from the Burragorang mine, which during the past seven years has yielded upwards of £300,000 worth of copper. Beyond this trophy is a pretty canopy of murex and blue, marking the main avenue leading to the New South Wales fruit and wine trophy. The entrance to the next bay is formed by the Carrington Pavilion, a most artistically designed and elegantly furnished structure, the erection of which is due to the enterprise of Wallach Brothers. The entrance to the next bay has a richly-designed canopy which leads direct to a splendid kiosk constructed to show the various products of the Colonial Sugar Company. The next bay is reached through an ornamental porch similar to the one already described, and leading to the New South Wales art gallery. Journalism in its various phases and developments is also shown along the front of the court. The whole is a most effective and harmonious structure, and is considered the best work of the day.

THE WINE TROPHY.
Another imposing trophy prominent in our court is the magnificent arch formed of wine bottles, which covers the principal entrance to the New South Wales Court from the Eastern annexes. All the leading vignettes of New South Wales are represented in this arch, variously coloured brands which their bottles bear being arranged so as to form a striking and unanimous whole. The principals of the arch on either side of the doorway are formed of tiers of bottles standing on semi-circular shelves, and on the top of the pillars so formed are placed two huge imitation wine bottles decorated with grapes. From these principals a beautifully curved arch formed of bottles springs, and on either side of the arch an artistic representation of vines climbs gracefully up towards the ceiling, and encircles the arch. The whole design is carried out in a most harmonious manner, and is very creditable to the designer, Mr. Hibbitt, and the colony, the richness of whose soil it represents. The principal firms amongst many others represented in this trophy are Carmichael, Fallon, Greer, and Co., Harbottle, Also, and Co., J. Kelman, J. A. Wilkinson, and John Wyndham.

The whole of the front of the court facing the Avenue of Nations has been artistically decorated and draped, the entrances to the court being

painted in tints of a pleasing subdued nature, so as not to detract from the attractiveness of the exhibits, all through the court flags and banners, &c., are placed on Victoria poles, or hung from the roof and on the walls, and scarcely a bare piece of wall or uncovered roof or arch is visible.

MINERALS.

The display of minerals is a remarkably good one, and so large as to require a very considerable proportion of the court. The principal collieries of the colony are represented by some huge blocks of the black fuel, and also by a massive trophy and triple arch, both of the same mineral. The arch is about 110ft. wide and 22ft. in height. The two central piers are constructed of blocks of coal 4ft. square, while the remaining piers are dressed freestones from Saunders' Pyrmont quarries. Many interesting specimens of kerstone shale are also near by. Copper, tin, silver, antimony, bismuth, lead, iron, manganese, and other minerals, are shown both in the ore and as refined metal. Exceedingly rich specimens of reef and alluvial gold are displayed in neatly made glass cases, and the valuable collections of rough and cast gold are also exhibited in that manner. Building stones, besides being used in connection with the construction of the coal trophy, is shown as a trophy designed out of large cubes. There are also some huge slabs of freestone from the quarries of Saunders, at Pyrmont. Some of these slabs are 10ft. long and 4ft. in width. An interesting exhibit of black and white coralline marble is also shown in the mineral court, the exhibit in which was arranged by J. E. Corrie, curator of the Mining and Geological Museum, Sydney.

WOOLS.

Wool is one of the chief natural products, not only of New South Wales but of all the colonies. It was only fitting that some special central trophy should be erected by all the colonies to mark the greatness of this industry. With this end in view, the New South Wales Commission, after considerable negotiation, succeeded in arranging with Victoria for the erection of a combined trophy in the New South Wales Court, and this plan has been most effectively carried out under the direction of Mr. Donkin, the commissioner, who has the wool exhibit under his particular care. The trophy, which takes the form of a huge arch, is most admirably placed in one of the central avenues of the New South Wales Court, a short distance from the coal trophy. A visitor on entering the court sees before him a huge arch of coal, and behind and through it, a correspondingly impressive arch of wool, the two most important industries of the colony being thus conjointly typified. The arch or trophy measures some 5ft. in height, and 50ft. in breadth, and besides the wide

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICTORIA.

The Victorian Ministry to-day entertained at luncheon the members of the Governments of the other colonies, together with their ladies. Sir James Lorimer was the only Victorian Minister absent. Among the guests were the Premier, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Commissioner of Public Works, of South Australia; the Premier, Ministers of Justice, Education, and Railways, of Queensland; the Premier of Tasmania; the Treasurer, Minister for Justice, and Postmaster-General, of New South Wales. The gathering was of an informal character. Arrangements had been made for the entertainment of the members of the Parliament of Australia in Melbourne during the next fortnight. Expositions will be made to Ballarat and Sandhurst next week.

Sir F. M. Darley, Mr. Justice Windover, and Mr. Justice Daffy, of New South Wales; Chief Justice Way and Justice Boucicault, of South Australia; and Ch. Justice Dolman, of Tasmania, visited the Law Courts to-day. They were received by the Chief Justice and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, and were shown over the courts.

Whilst alighting from his carriage after his return from the Government House dinner on Wednesday night, Mr. Nicholas Fitzgerald, M.L.C., missed his footing on the carriage step and fell on his shoulder, fracturing his arm.

The total Customs collections for the last month amounted to £91,844, or £8,429 over the estimate. The excess over the same month of last year was £15,766. This result is due to some extent to the heavy clearance prior to the Budget speech.

The hearing of the charge against Petch, Doohing, and Co., for conspiring to defraud the Customs, was resumed to-day and was again adjourned.

The City Council to-day presented an address to the Governor, congratulating him upon the successful opening of the Exhibition. The address was handsomely engrossed, and was bound in book form. His Excellency delivered a reply expressive of his pleasure at the Exhibition being opened during his term of office.

There is no alteration in matters in Melbourne in connection with the threatened strike of seamen on the intercolonial steamer.

TIMBER EXHIBITS.

The richness of New South Wales in both useful and ornamental timber is well known, even to those who have never had an opportunity of inspecting the forests of the colony, and this fact is fully impressed on visitors to the Exhibition by many magnificent specimens of timber which are to be seen.

The beautifully polished specimens of New South Wales timber from the Mines Department form in themselves almost an exhibition, and the Sydney University also sends an interesting collection of New South Wales timbers, which have been tested and their comparative strength ascertained in the laboratory. Perhaps the most striking exhibits in this direction, however, are two enormous logs of cedar and colonial mahogany. These logs have had a section cut off them, and the exposed surface has been beautifully smoothed and polished, so as to properly bring out the grain of the wood. The cedar log is nearly 6ft. in diameter, and the mahogany log, although not so great in girth, is much longer. No better way of illustrating the great values of these timbers could have been adopted. The Technological Museum also shows samples of New South Wales timbers from the Mines Department in form themselves almost an exhibition, and the Sydney University also sends an interesting collection of New South Wales timbers, which have been tested and their comparative strength ascertained in the laboratory.

The City Council to-day presented an address to the Governor, congratulating him upon the successful opening of the Exhibition. The address was handsomely engrossed, and was bound in book form. His Excellency delivered a reply expressive of his pleasure at the Exhibition being opened during his term of office.

There is no alteration in matters in Melbourne in connection with the threatened strike of seamen on the intercolonial steamer.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, THURSDAY.

The revenue for the month of July amounted to £242,641, being an increase of £22,280 as compared with last year. Taxation increased by £21,877, of which the Customs contributed over £12,000. The railway receipts show a slight decrease, which is due to the large falling-off on the central line.

A block of land, on which the Wharf-street Baptist Church is erected, has been sold to a Melbourne buyer for £16,000. The trustees of the church intend to erect a superior building on another site.

Hon. John Douglas arrived from New Guinea to-day.

A special meeting of the Builders and Contractors' Association was held to-night, to consider the bricklayers' strike. After a very long discussion it was agreed to offer 12s. a day after the 30th September, in accordance with the agreement with the Operative Bricklayers' Society, in June, 1885, by which three months' notice should be given by either party of a change in wages; also, to invite a deputation of the men to meet the employers, to discuss the matter.

ROCKHAMPTON, THURSDAY.

The new works at the Mount Morgan mine were started yesterday, and are reported to be working splendidly.

CROYDON, THURSDAY.

News has been received from Normanton to the effect that 215 steerage passengers arrived by the steamer Karratha on the 27th instant. The public should be warned against an influx, as nearly all the crushing mills are stopped till after the wet season. There is no available work, and hundreds are out of employment. The reefs of the deepest workings are looking better than ever. 20,000 tons of quartz have been raised.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, THURSDAY.

A Gazette extraordinary was published to-day, announcing the appointment of Mr. Justice Bousat as Acting Governor, and of Mr. Mann, Q.C., as a member of the South Australian Commission at the Melbourne Exhibition.

A large party of shearers and wool pressers, all non-union men, left Port Adelaide in the brigantine Woolamai, this morning, for Fowler's Bay station. They are to receive 17s. per 100, with rations, under the station agreement, and rules to shear.

An outbreak of typhoid fever has taken place at Barras. Three deaths occurred recently.

A special meeting of the Maritime Council was held last night, to consider the grievance of the shipwrights. The council were of opinion that the shipwrights were too hasty. A special meeting of the society was held this morning, when the men decided to go to work again. Many expressed themselves dissatisfied with the hasty action by which they left their employment. They will resume their places in the yard to-morrow morning.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH, THURSDAY.

Considerable curiosity has been aroused at Fremantle over a case of bushranging alleged to have occurred yesterday, but at present the police absolutely refuse to give any particulars.

The Lady Broome Gold-mining Company, with a capital of £100,000, is being floated, and 70,000 shares have been subscribed. With few exceptions every name on the share list represents a resident of West Australia.

THE BOTANICAL DISPLAY.

About the centre of the court is to be seen an elaborate and beautifully decorated kiosk, which has been filled under the supervision of Mr. Chas. Moore, curator of the Botanical Gardens, with a choice collection of the finest and rarest shrubs and plants found in New South Wales. It was originally intended that the kiosk should have an open space in the centre, forming a kind of fairy bower, but this excellent idea has been departed from, and it is now entirely filled with palms and ferns indigenous to the colony. The principal species of palms used are the Kentia sepiaria and Conguas, whilst the ferns comprise Birds' Nest, Star's Horn, Alphilia, intermixed with gigantic lilies and Macrocaryps. The outer edges of the kiosk are surrounded with plants of various countries, put in for ornamental purposes, the effect of the whole being very imposing. In addition to this collection, Mr. Moore has brought over a large number of plants of various kinds, which are distributed throughout the court. Fine specimens of gigantic lilies from the National Park and the Clarence River are especially prominent, as also are Norfolk Island pines.

THE CABLEGRAM TO THE QUEEN.

The cable message to the Queen, despatched on Wednesday, announcing the opening of the Exhibition contained 111 words. It was sent from Melbourne at seven minutes past 1 p.m., or eight minutes to 4 a.m., Greenwich time. It reached London at 22 minutes past 4, the time of the despatch occupying 36 minutes.

THE FIRST CONCERT.

A concert was given to-night in that part of the building which has been set apart for music. The part has always had a bad name for its acoustic qualities. Upon the concert-room being put to the test, it was noticed that the old defect, the noise of the tramping crowd was still most objectionable. The concert hall will accommodate 3000 people, but it was not nearly filled. The Governor and Lady Lethal and the Governors of the neighbouring colonies, with many of their staffs and a numerous following, were amongst the audience.

There was a magnificent attendance of singers. The National Anthem was performed in fine style, and there was other music which showed the work of the chorus in a very good light. The part they took in the great chorus "The heavens are telling" was very fine indeed, and they deserved special honour for the unaccompanied performance of several songs. Their work throughout was good, and called forth marked and frequent expressions of approval. The orchestra also came in for a share of recognition, and proved itself, under the masterly baton of Mr. Cowen, the finest this part of the world has ever seen.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

The London journals this morning eulogise the success which marked the opening of the Melbourne Exhibition.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT.

Public Notices.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In the matter of a Bankrupt—Petition filed the twenty-sixth day of July, 1888.
To H. PROUDFOORD, late of Bourke, in the colony of New South Wales. Witness.

TAKE NOTICE that a PETITION has been presented against you, the Judge in Bankruptcy by MCLEAN BROS. and KIIG, Limited, of George-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and His Honor Mr. Justice Owen has ordered that you be summoned to appear before him on the 25th day of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that he order that service of the said Petition and sealed notice thereof on Messieurs NANCARROW and BARTLETT, of Bourke, in the colony of New South Wales, and of this Court in the Sydney Morning Herald and in local papers circulating in Bourke aforesaid shall be deemed to be service of the Petition upon you. And further take Note that the said Petition will be heard before His Honor the Judge in Bankruptcy on the 25th day of August, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on which day you are required to appear; and if you do not appear, the Court may make such order against you in your absence.

The Petition can be seen in the office of the Court.

Dated this second day of August, 1888.

ARTHUR PENNY,
Barrister-at-Law, in Bankruptcy.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
BECOMINGLY SUBSCRIBED.

In the WILL and CODICIL of DOMINIC DOLAN, late of Port Macquarie, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased.

NOTE.—It is hereby intimated that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales Government Gazette, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that probate of the said Will and Testament be granted to WILLIAM SMITHSON and JOHN DOWNEY, the executors in the said will and codicil deceased.

Dated at Sydney the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

CATHARINE and WILD,
Proctors for the Testator.
122, Pitt-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will and Codicil of JONATHAN CLULOW, late of Bondi, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased.

NOTE.—It is hereby intimated that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales Government Gazette, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that probate of the said Will and Testament be granted to WILLIAM SMITHSON and JOHN DOWNEY, the executors in the said will and codicil deceased.

Dated at Sydney the second day of August, 1888.

ARTHUR PENNY,
Barrister-at-Law, in Bankruptcy.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
BECOMINGLY SUBSCRIBED.

In the Will and Codicil of JONATHAN CLULOW, late of Bondi, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Master Mariner, deceased.

NOTE.—It is hereby intimated that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales Government Gazette, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction that probate of the said Will and Testament be granted to WILLIAM SMITHSON and JOHN DOWNEY, the executors in the said will and codicil deceased.

Dated at Sydney the second day of August, 1888.

ARTHUR PENNY,
Barrister-at-Law, in Bankruptcy.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.
Dr. GOODRICH, Surgeon; Dr. SHEPPEN, Hon. Physician; and Dr. E. TWYMAN, Esq., Hon. Assistant Surgeon, have served the term of office for which they were elected, applications for the respective positions will be received until AUGUST 4.

Address—Hon. Secretary, 208, Pitt-street, Sydney.

The above-named gentlemen are eligible for re-election.

ALFRED ROBERTS,
Hon. Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

PROPOSED OFFICERS' PROVIDENT FUND.

Concerning the recommendation of the Board to donate the sum of £2,000 (already reserved) to form the nucleus of this Fund, the Directors are anxious to remove some erroneous impressions which exist as to the nature and object of the Fund, and to set them in possession of the actual facts of the situation. To this end the following statement is published:

"The Board of Directors in 1885 initiated a pension system, and made some specific contracts in connection therewith, which had no definitions or details, and which, at some time or other, became a charge upon the Fund. The Directors have now contributed nothing whatever to it. When the majority of the present Directors came into office they devoted their attention to the consideration of the question, and found that the pension scheme could be legally and honourably set aside. They were in possession of the opinions of the present Chief Justice, given when he was at the bar, and of Mr. Justice B. St. John, who were unanimous in their opinion that the Society was legally committed to the scheme, and as such admissions were made, the Directors, in their opinion, gave the Directors for the year 1887-8 came to the conclusion that they were honourably bound to bring about some such consequences as is set forth in the resolution now submitted.

The recommendations of the Board are intended to meet a case charged with difficulties, and the opinion prevails among the Directors that it is in honour to meet the staff half-way, and hence their proposal.

The rejection of their proposal will necessitate the adoption of Mr. McElhone's amendment, and the Directors have now decided to divert the Society to enter on a course of litigation, which will be probably be protracted through many months, involving an appeal to the Privy Council, and the same will be a considerable expense, and later, going many chelates to the quiet of its business.

For and on behalf of the Board.

J. P. ABBOTT, Chairman.

Sydney, 14th July, 1888.

THE SUNNY CORNER SILVER MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

The THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND of 1s 6d per share will be PAYABLE to the shareholders upon production of scrip, or to the depositors of the shares on the books of the Company, at the office of the Company, 200, Pitt-street, Sydney, and after FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST, 1888.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Friday, the 3rd, and Saturday, 4th August, 1888.

By order of the Board.

FRANCIS W. KING,
Secretary.

Sydney, July 30, 1888.

No. 10, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On and after this date Messrs. H. FREY and CO. (late Scholes, Bruggen, and CO.), will take charge of the interests of the COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES at Brisbane, Queensland.

By order of the Directors.

A. CONIL.

Principal Agent for Australia and New Caledonia.

Sydney, 1st August, 1888.

CENTENNIAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING COMPANY, Limited, and SAVINGS BANK.

DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of 1s per share, for the six months ending with, will be payable at the offices of the Company on and after THURSDAY, August 3, 1888.

J. SPENCER SAYERS, Secretary.

10, Hunter-street.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT LAND, INVESTMENT, and BUILDING SOCIETY, Limited, 95, Market-street.

ADVANCE.

M. O. N. E. Y. A. D. V. A. N. C. E. D.

THE short-hand FRIEGH and LEAFWOOD PROPERTIES, of BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, Stock-in-trade, &c., &c., and any other approved of securities.

ADVANCES MADE TO ANY TANGIBLE SECURITY.

All applications strictly confidential.

FIRST FLOOR, 140, OXFORD-STREET,
opposite York-street.

Office Hours, daily 9 to 5. Monday evenings, 7 to 9.

The short-hand Company makes immediate CASH ADVANCES on the following basis of interest:

Persons borrowing £10 receive 6s 8d

" 20 " " 12s 0d

" 30 " " 17s 0d

" 40 " " 22s 0d

" 50 " " 27s 0d

" 60 " " 32s 0d

" 70 " " 37s 0d

" 80 " " 42s 0d

" 90 " " 47s 0d

" 100 " " 52s 0d

" 120 " " 67s 0d

" 140 " " 82s 0d

" 160 " " 97s 0d

" 180 " " 112s 0d

" 200 " " 127s 0d

" 220 " " 142s 0d

" 240 " " 157s 0d

" 260 " " 172s 0d

" 280 " " 187s 0d

" 300 " " 202s 0d

" 320 " " 217s 0d

" 340 " " 232s 0d

" 360 " " 247s 0d

" 380 " " 262s 0d

" 400 " " 277s 0d

" 420 " " 292s 0d

" 440 " " 307s 0d

" 460 " " 322s 0d

" 480 " " 337s 0d

" 500 " " 352s 0d

" 520 " " 367s 0d

" 540 " " 382s 0d

" 560 " " 397s 0d

" 580 " " 412s 0d

" 600 " " 427s 0d

" 620 " " 442s 0d

" 640 " " 457s 0d

" 660 " " 472s 0d

" 680 " " 487s 0d

" 700 " " 502s 0d

" 720 " " 517s 0d

" 740 " " 532s 0d

" 760 " " 547s 0d

" 780 " " 562s 0d

" 800 " " 577s 0d

" 820 " " 592s 0d

" 840 " " 607s 0d

" 860 " " 622s 0d

" 880 " " 637s 0d

" 900 " " 652s 0d

" 920 " " 667s 0d

" 940 " " 682s 0d

" 960 " " 697s 0d

" 980 " " 712s 0d

" 1000 " " 727s 0d

" 1020 " " 742s 0d

" 1040 " " 757s 0d

" 1060 " " 772s 0d

" 1080 " " 787s 0d

" 1100 " " 802s 0d

" 1120 " " 817s 0d

" 1140 " " 832s 0d

" 1160 " " 847s 0d

" 1180 " " 862s 0d

" 1200 " " 877s 0d

" 1220 " " 892s 0d

" 1240 " " 907s 0d

" 1260 " " 922s 0d

" 1280 " " 937s 0d

" 1300 " " 952s 0d

" 1320 " " 967s 0d

" 1340 " " 982s 0d

" 1360 " " 997s 0d

" 1380 " " 1012s 0d

" 1400 " " 1027s 0d

" 1420 " " 1042s 0d

" 1440 " " 1057s 0d

" 1460 " " 1072s 0d

" 1480 " " 1087s 0d

" 1500 " " 1102s 0d

